The year 1888 premises to be a year of splendle political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined tees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and earless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

Mr. Milla's Illness.

The continued illness of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is unfortunate for other reasons than those personal to himself. It delays the progress of the tariff bill over which Mr. MILLS has worked himself sick. As that bill comes first in the proper order of consideration, it blocks the way and postpones the settlement, upon any basis whatever, of the all-important question of surplus reduction.

We can readily understand why Mr. MILLS should break down under the tremendous strain which his mental and physical energies have sustained during the past three months. Under the most favorable circumstances, the making of a tariff bill is one of the most arduous and wearing tasks that the human intellect can be called upon to undertake. In Mr. MILLS's case there was neither the previous familiarity with the technical details of the work nor the phiegmatic temperament which might lighten the labor. He is said to be a gentleman of an excitable nature, impulsive, and prone to take things hardly. From first to last, moreover, he has been worried by the conaclousness that the more closely he fol lowed the dictates of practical political sense the further he was departing from the spe cific recommendations contained in Mr. CLEVELAND'S message.

We sincerely wish Mr. MILLS a speedy recovery in order that he may be able to take charge in person of the measure which bears his name during the discussion in the House. And yet it would be better for him to commit the fortunes of his tariff bill to some other Congressman than to engage in a second task, certainly not lighter than the first, and to which his physical strength may not be adequate.

A Grave Misconception.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, always aims to be fair and just in its estimates of public men, but it goes very wide of the mark in the subjoined observe tions respecting one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Democratic party:

"The weakness of Governor Hill of New York is tha he fails to realize that there is not enough of him to make a Fresident. Our Fresidents have not all been greatly in tellectual men, but, where there may not have been con spicuous strength in this respect, it has generally been sated by what, for want of a more definite word the world has consented to recognize as expressed in the word character. In this Governor little falls to come up to the mark. He is a somewhat smart pelitician, b even here he does notifrise above the second or third class. Such men do not reach the Presidency.

This is all wrong. Such a statesman as the Herald describes never could have attained that influence among the Democracy of New York which Mr. HILL has long exercised.

be a man of extraordinary ability and wisdom. Intellectual power, clearness of per ception, logical ability, moral courage, immovable fidelity to the fundamental prin ciples of Democracy combine to render Mr HILL one of the very foremost guides and teachers of the Democratic party.

Judging by his record as Governor of New York, no man of either party has been men tioned as a possible candidate for the Pres idency, who would fill that office more capably, wisely, firmly, or faithfully than DAVID BENNETT HILL.

The Outlook in France.

There are several reasons why a good deal of attention should be paid to the predictions of Berlin newspapers that France is on the brink of reaction or of revolution. It cannot be alleged in this instance that the wish is father to the thought, for special pains have been taken on the part of Emperor FREDERICK and the German Chancellor to testify good will to President CAR Nor and the Opportunists who just now control the Paris Government. Of all French politicians M. Jules Ferry is the most acceptable to BISMARCK, who would be glad to see even FERRY's puppet, the head of the present Cabinet, remain in office, if the time be not yet ripe for the rehabilitation of the hero of Tonquin To divert the French mind from national reassertion in Alsace-Lorraine to distant and eostly military adventures, and to still fur ther tax the overstrained resources of the country by an explicit or implied guarantee of the Panama Canal, would, from the Berlin point of view, constitute the acme of French statesmanship. When, therefore, the Ger man newspapers express forebodings that M. FERRY's predominance, or, in other words, the present state of things, is too good to last, we cannot question their sincerity or

On the face of things, indeed, it might appear that M. FERRY and his Berlin sympa thizers had cause for confidence and ever exultation. The chief of the Opportunis rump has completed the degradation of the whom circumstances and the popular instinct had made his arch enemy. He has procured, first, the arrest of Gen. BOULAN-GER, then his removal from the command of an army corps, in which he received in pay and allowances more than \$5,000 annually and, finally, his summary transfer to the re tired list, where he must subsist on \$1,000 i year. This may well seem a more comforta ble and effective method of disposing of a political opponent than the duel to which M FERRY was invited. Of course, one would no more think of comparing the late commander of the Thirteenth Army Corps with the victor of Hohenlinden than of likening M. FERRY to the first NAPOLEON. Never theless, it is obvious that BOULANGER had been dealt with much as Gen. MOREAU was treated by the First Consul.

the reasonableness of their previsions.

But M. FERRY is not satisfied with triumphing over a military antagonist; he seems bent on winning a still more difficult victory

in the financial field. Although a committee of the Chamber of Deputies has twice refused to sanction the lottery loan proposed by M. DE LESSEPS, although the hopeless situation of the canal enterprise has been exposed by the Economiste Français, and although the recent attempt to extort more money from the stockholders proved to a large extent a fallure, the promoters of the project and their political coadjutor will not acknowledge themselves beaten. It must be remembered that the shares and bonds of the Panama Canal are so widely distributed that the holders constitute a formidable power in the election districts and the Chamber of Deputies. They are, moreover, zealously assisted, so far as po-

litical demonstrations are concerned, by everybody interested in the Suez Canal. M DE LESSEPS, therefore, has at his disposal two mighty political engines, whose whole force was exerted during the late Presidential crisis on behalf of M. JULES FERRY up to the decisive day when the threatening attitude of the Paris municipality rendered his candidacy inexpedient. Then all the votes which the canal people could command in the congress were abruptly turned over to M. CARNOT. Now, M. de LESSEPS has evidently suggested that the laborer is worthy of his hire, while M. FERRY, on his own part, feels some of the gratitude defined as a lively sense of favors to come. So that while outside of France the Panama Canal is looked upon as practically defunct, its lottery loan pops up again in the Chamber of Deputies, and we are told that of the committee ap pointed to examine it five members will re-

port favorably, and only four in opposition-Why, then, when M. FERRY seems on the top wave of success, should German newspapers avow a fear that their favorite French statesman, and the Government which he manipulates, may presently succumb to reaction or revolution? Because the days of the present Chamber of Deputies are numbered, and because, according to all recent signs, its successor will be a much less soher and circumspect assembly. What evidence could be, indeed, more conclusive on this head than that afforded by last Sunday's elections, when the veteran revolutionist, FELIX PYAT, was elected in the Department of Bouches du Rhone, and Gen. Bou-LANGER-although ineligible and though his candidacy was withdrawn by its proponents-received a great plu-

rality in the Department of Alsnes. Hardly anybody doubts that BOULANGER, now made eligible by the act of his enemics, will be returned at the second election which will presently take place, and he can only be prevented from taking his seat in the Chamber by a sudden recall on the part of the War Minister from retirement to active service. This step would be tantamount to a confession that the Ferryists dare not face him in debate, and would give an immense impetus to his popularity already strengthened by persecution.

Radicals and Boulangerists seem not un likely to control the next Chamber of Deputies, even if the present state of things is not shaken by violent commotions.

Two Women.

If the Women's Council at Washington want to bring forward a striking example of women's ability to take part in the manage ment of public affairs, we refer them to the action of Mrs. AGNEW and Miss Dodge, Commissioners of Education, with regard to the proposition to turn over our Normal School into a pretentious college for women.

On the 7th of this month Mr. Commission er Woop, one of the men colleagues of these ladies, presented to the Board of Education a report approving a measure which has since been introduced into the Legislature at Albany, and whose purpose is to transform our Normal School into a full-fledged college As it is now, this school is called a college but that is a misnomer adopted to gratify the vanity of the instructors, and the bill for whose passage Mr. Commissioner Wood is so anxious is to justify its use by turning the school into a veritable college, with all the powers and privileges of such an institution. As it is now, too, appropriations for the support of the school are made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which yearly passes upon estimates furnished for the purose; but this bill takes away from that Board its present discretion, and requires it to raise and collect by tax at least \$125,000 a year for the college created. Finally, admission to the Normal School is now confined to girls who have been pupils of the public schools of the town; but the college is to be open to all other girls resident in the city

who can pass the entrance examinations. That is, a school established solely for the training of girls to be public school teachers is to be transformed into a college for the general education of women, and the principle of home rule is to be violated by depriving the Board of Estimate of its right as representative of the interests of the people of New York, to fix the amount to be expended on the institution.

When the report favoring and recommend ing the passage of a measure so false in principle was made by Mr. Commissioner Wood Mrs. Commissioner AGNEW was the first of the Board of Education to protest against the project, and of all the arguments on the question presented hers and Miss Commissioner Donge's were by far the strongest and the best expressed. Both of these ladies contended that the Normal School was now exercising its proper function, and that its change into a pretentious college would prove hurtful and not helpful to women. "I do not think it is advisable," said Mrs. AGNEW. to induce a young girl of fourteen years of age to endeavor to win fame and glory in a strife to obtain college honors. It would be detrimental to health, and be beyond the capacity of those girls who are not as thoroughly prepared for the present course a they should be." She also thought it unwise and wrong in principle to take from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to control the expenditures, saying very truly that "if we are privileged to demand \$125,000 by this bill, sconer or later the necessity will be made to ask for more."

Because of this sound and sensible argunent Mrs. AGNEW was insulted by Mr. Commissioner Wood, who even questioned the honesty of her motives. Yet when it came to her turn Miss Donge made a clear and concise argument fully sustaining her sister Commissioner. Neither of the ladies could be bullied out of her convictions, and Mr. Commissioner Wood nursed his chagrin thereafter in silence. But when the vote on the bill came to be taken it was approved by eleven of the Commissioners, all men and opposed by a minority of nine, among

whom, of course, were these two ladies. Here, then, is strong and practical proof of the fitness and capacity of two women, at least, for the management of public affairs. The most valuable members of the Board of Education are unquestionably Mrs. Commissioner AGNEW and Miss Com missioner Donge, and we do not doubt that they would do equaliy well in the Legislature at Albany, and stand equally high among their fellow members as able and conscientious representatives of the people But they content themselves with quietly

demonstrating in actual performance their political capacity, instead of talking about their political rights on platforms.

Are the Pennsylvania Protectionists Vielding?

This is Brother SINGERLY'S stirring appeal to the manufacturers and workingmen of Philadelphia to rally around the MILLS bill: "Under the steady pressure of an aroused public opinion the ranks of Tariff Monopoly are yielding. Now is the time to push things. Since Monopoly has its agents and attorneys by scores in the Washington lobby, the people everywhere should offset their machinations by showering upon Congress their petitions for reductions of taxes upon the raw materials of Jabor and the neces-

saries of living." Now is certainly the time for Brother SIN-GERLY to push things; but is it true that the ranks of what, in his excited way, he calls Tariff Monopoly, are yielding to the free trade onset?

If that is the case, the news is of very recent date. Only one week ago a petition reached Congress from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, a non-partison organization of great weight and authority, representing in the fullest sense the business interests of the town wherein Brother SINGERLY's newspaper is published. Perhaps Brother SINGERLY hasn't seen this petition yet:

" Whereas, In response to the President's message Cor gress has now under discussion the formulation of a tariff upon imports and the extension of the free list of

impor s; and as Many millions of our fellow citizens are en gaged in the production of manufactures and in the home commerce arising from such manufactures, employing thousands of millions of dollars, which are it erests so large and so varied that they permeate ever

ture or destroy the manufactures of this country, and what is done should be done speedily to prevent th tagnation now fully apparent, even from the pending discussion; therefore
"Resolved, That while the revision of the tariff and the

laws governing the tariff may have become n cessary should be passed which would tend to cripple break up, or destroy the home industries and home Resolved, That the extension of the free list of import into the United States should be only of such character as will aid the further development of manufactures, and that no free importation of any article should be al-

lowed that will militate against any of the industries o the country.

" Resolved, That to destroy or even to seriously impair the manufacturing interests of the United States m the deprivation of employment or the reduction of the wages of millions now engaged in these industries to the

the Board of Trade expresses its belief that the Mills Tariff bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means. if it should become a law, would prove injurious to man important and long established industries of the co

and that Congress be requested not to pass the bill. That doesn't sound much like the sort of petition which Brother SINGERLY wants to have showered upon Congress by his neighbors in Philadelphia.

Marching On.

It is evident that the Republicans of New York are rapidly concentrating their support upon CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and it would not be surprising if the Empire State should send unanimous delegation to present his name and vote for him in the Republican National Convention.

It is admitted that in the State of Nev York Mr. DEPEW would be stronger than any other Republican statesman; and the only objection that is urged against his nomination is the idea that some of the Northwestern Republicans would oppose him

pecause he is a railroad man. Perhaps the anti-monopoly and anti-corporation cry is just as effective among the people to-day as it was five years ago; and perhaps it isn't. At any rate, the nomina tion of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW by the Repub licans would make the canvass very lively whether Mr. CLEVELAND, or Mr. HILL, or Mr. RANDALL, or Mr. COLEMAN, or some other man, should be the Democratic candidate. Then we could go into the contest with

"That stern joy which warriors feel

We are not surprised to hear of the strength of the movement among the Knights of Labor to bring about the removal of Mr. T. POWDERLY from the office of General Master Workman. He has shown himself to be an inblunderer in the most important business of his order. He has kept the order in antagonism with other labor organizations, it for purposes of revenge against rival leaders and rival bodies. The order has dwindled in numbers under his management until it less than half the member ship it had three years ago. It fails in almost everything which it undertakes by his direction. It is always short of funds to support the strikes in which its members engage. It is no wonder that the protests against the continuance of his leadership have become formidable even in Chicago, which was once his and a wrecker, and as his failure is working evil to others, he should lose no time in resigning the office of General Master Workman. even though its fat salary and perquisites may tempt him to resist the host of brethren who are striving for his removal.

We congratulate the members of the World's Council of Women at Washington upon the excellent way in which they conduct their business. The management of the meetings is deserving of praise. There is better order than we should look for in a similar convention of the hairy-faced sex. The themes are well chosen, and many of the addresses are characterized by perspicacity and sounjudgment. The vagaries of flighty minds have een kept out of sight and crankism has hardly been able to make a show. We need not approve of all the demands made by the speakers, or of all the things they say, in order to expreas our satisfaction with the general demeanor of the council.

It has been found necessary to keep a police guard constantly on duty at the iron works in Jersey City, where the men are on strike. If the few violent men among the strikers would but take into account the fact that violence is lways detrimental to the prospects of a strike. they would refrain from such deeds as they have been guilty of. The pencefully disposed strikers, who are largely in the majority, would act wisely in adopting means for the prevention of any outbreak during the continuance of the strike.

Welbespeak courtesy from all our brother of the press toward our freshest colleague, Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPAUD, and we submit that this from that long-established journal, the Atlanta

Constitution, is reprehensible: As Mr. Elliorr F. Sagrand, the new owner of the New York Mail and Express, is not a newspaper man, the chances are that he will have uo end of fun cutting flip flans on the tripod.

No mention should be made by these old stagers of a tripod. No such thing now exists even in the best appointed and most luxurious newspaper offices. The old sibyls used to utter their oracles from a triped, but they went out of use with the business of those profes prophets. Mr. SHEPARD should not be stimulated, even in jest, to try and perfechis sanctum through the purchase of a tripod. Neither does any editor, new or old, so far as we are aware, ever cut flipflaps. From the first day that Horace Greekey or Thursow WEED entered a printer's office, neither of them ever cut a flipflap. Certainly no nalistic tradition tells us that they were ever caught at it. We don't believe that even the most merciless wag of the place ever suggested such a thing. We call the innumerable young men of the land, whom we have so often advised about the profession, to testify that we have never once recommended the cutting of flipflans as an editorial qualific

tion. Away with this flipfiap nonsense. Not that Editor Shepand couldn't learn to cut the talk is unkind, and let us have no more of it.

A State Convention has been called by the Governor of Mississippi for the purpose of encouraging immigration to that State in order o promote the development of its resources. Very great, indeed, are the resources of the State of Mississippl, with its river front, its water courses, its harbors on the Gulf, its fertile soil, its varied products, its forests, and its mines. Very strong are the invitations which it holds out to industrious immigrants, especially to those who have at least small mean with which to begin an active career. It has peautiful scenery; it has a climate which is enjoyed by its people, and its hilly and prairied regions are healthy. It has many thriving towns and a population whose prosperity is ncreasing from year to year. The progress of the State is wholesome and steady, and would be far more rapid under such an impulse as would be given by the immigration which is lesired. There is plenty of room for them, and the coming Convention will doubtless provide means by which they can acquire land on favorable terms. The number of foreign-born inhabitants in Mississippi is smaller, we believe, than in any other State of the Union. partly because the State authorities have not held out such inducements as are offered by the Northwestern States. Mississippi ought to have a population ten times greater than its present million.

We notice a letter in the Atlanta Constitution telling of the commercial revival of the decaying town of New Orieans. "Old houses are being repainted." " new structures are be ing built in modern style," and, what is still mere important, " new manufacturing enterprises are on foot, not simply big cetton mills and iron works, but smaller industries." The Chamber of Commerce is exerting great energy in this work of revivification, and this is their programme:

"They favor RANDALL's Tariff bill, encourage immigration to Leuisiana and invite manufacturing capital to New Orleans for which no municipal tax or liceuse s here demanded, and with such success that the manufacturing capital of the city bids fair to grow from \$8,500,000 in 1880 to \$30,000,000 in 1890.

This seems to be a pretty substantial platform, and we congratulate the city of New Orleans upon her reawakend prospects.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Democratic Dectrine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Democrats throughout the country fully appreciate the efforts of The Sys to have a Democrat nominated at the coming St. Leuis Convention. Should Cleveland be cominated, he will probably be defeated; and the defeat will be attributed by the public press generally to his views on the tariff question. But this will not be the cause of his failure. He will be defeated because of his reatment of the rank and file of the Democrats, and they will not support him unitedly enough to elect him.

There are scores of Democrats here in Washington
who have votes in Virginia, Maryland, and other States who will not vote for him. At least seventy-five per cent. of the employees in the departments here to-day are zealous Republicans and Democrat haters. The same is true in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other

cities of ever 50,000 inhabitants. Cleveland has dis-

criminated against Democrats and in favor of Repub

cans in regard to subordinate offices, which are by far he most numerous.

The debate on the Civil Service bill in the Senate on oth sides shows that they had no intention of making a aw that would prevent the removal by the head of a de partment of any and all subordinates. Cleveland has nterpreted the law to the contrary. He appointed as Chief Examiner one Websier, a Republican who has held office here for twenty years. The Board is virtually composed of Republicans. As if to show aversion to Democrata Cleveland appointed a man named Graves Superintendent of Engraving and Printing, who has also been a Republican efficeholder for a score of years. In this bureau 1,000 or 1,200 are employed, and it is not embraced in the Civil Service law. Graves recently made the beast that not more than twenty, I think, had been removed. His appointment has prevented Repub-licans being removed. This is only one out of many

cases. Is it reasonable to expect Democrate to suppor uch a candidate! Nominate Gov. Hill. and the Democrate throughout the and will go wild with enthusiasm and be loyal to him to man. Consequently his election would be assured. Washington, March 26.

Would Mr. Coleman Accept ! From the San Francisco Daily Report.

Noting William T. Coleman's declination to the office of United States Comm saloner to the Met ourne Exposition, tendered him recently by President leveland, THE SUN RAYS:

Cleveland, The See Rays:

This is the kind of answer which Mr. Coleman has uniformly made to every application to take public office except one. That was when he was needed at the head of the celebrated Vigilance Committee, which accompished the great work of pitting an end to the rule of gamblers and brigands in California, and established law, order, and prosperity in that great State.

If the Democracy of the United States in their National Convention shelld conclude that they have need of Mr. Coleman, we are confident he would not refuse to

We are not confident that Mr. Coleman would accept even a Presidential nomination. We know that such an honor never has been declined; but we consider that a citizen has a right to decline it for any reasons that sa isfy his own conscience. We are well assured that Mr. Coleman would not decline for any other reason. The editor of THE SUN was fortunate enough, while on a visit to California a few years ago, to meet Mr. Coleman we cannot concede that he knows Mr. Coleman as well

and since then has of course thought very highly of him. But with all Mr. Dana's acuteness and knowledge of men. as we know him. If Mr. Coleman should be tendered the Presidential nomination, and should reach the con-clusion that his acceptance was indispensable to party success, and that party success under his leader-hig would be the best possible thing for the country, we are quite sure he would accept the nomination, no matter what personal sacrifices the acceptance might involve But Mr. Coleman is a man of independent thought and much self-reliance, and has also the rare endowment of manly modesty; and should be conclude that the sland-ard of the Democracy might be in better available hands than his own, we are sure that he would decline the Pres plential nomination in as resolute, matter-of-fact style as that is which he has declined the many other offices his fellow citizens have tendered him, that of the Nei-

boarns Commissionership included, it may be very unfortunate for the Democratic party hat it does not know Mr. Coleman as well as that dis inguished Democrat, Mr Dans, knows him. Its repre sentatives lost more than a mere pleasant railroad trip by deciding not to come to California this summer.

Abandou All Hope, Sherman! From the Albuny Times.

It is announced that Rutherford B. Hayes is to present John sherman's name to the Republican nom nating convention.

A Brooklyn Politician Has his Say. From the Brooklyntte.

Will Cleveland be nominated? I am asked. I am in no position to judge, nor is any man I know. From my point of view the best interests of the party will not consulted if he is. Can he be elected ! I am in doubt Will I support him? What difference does it make whether I do or not? I am one single, solliary voter. and perhaps Grover Cleveland wouldn't miss me if I stayed away from the polis on election day. There are men in the party who disagree with me. They have done so before. Sometimes they came out on top and other times I was in at the finish a winner. Time will tel whether I am right or wrong. JAMES KANE

John Sherman Captures Bob McCord.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. NEW YORK, March 26.—The not result of center Sherman's recent visit to New York is the ac-cession to the list of his supporters of the famous "Bob" McCord, and the securing of a German newspaper, the

Fornker Will Not Nominate. From the Boston Herald.

Washington, March 26.-Several weeks ago enator Sherman's friends announced that Gov. Feraker would present Sherman's name at Chicago. Now they nce that he will not, but they say there is nothing ous inference that they are afraid that Foraker, in naming Sherman, may nominate himself.

Minister Phelps for Chief Justice.

From the Springfeld Republican.
In the wide range of his legal equipment, in the philosophical breadth of his mind, in general culture, and in those unished social qualities which would adorn the position, the timese of Minister Phelps to succeed hief Justice Waite will be recognized wherever he known. He has been President of the National Bar Association, and his professorship at Yale and his pro-fessional work in New York and Washington have all riven him a legal reputation outside of Verment. The Connecticut newspapers, irrespective of party, endorse the suggestion that Mr. Pheips is admirably fitted for the national Supreme bench. The fact that Mr. Phelps is almost sixty-six years old is against him.

ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Shall Indian Children on Reservations Be Taught in Their Native Languages? WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Much interest has been manifested in the question whether

Congress will interfere with the order of Commissioner Atkins requiring that in all schools on Indian reservations instruction shall be given in the English language only. The resolution introduced in the House on the subject was as follows:

Wherea, it is alleged that the Commissioner of India Affairs has promingated an order farbidding the misionaries of various denominations from teaching thindians in the schools supported or partly supperted by the Government of the United States the Nacred Scriptness in the native languages of the Indians; and Whereas, Complaint is made that such order serious affects the progress and effectiveness of the work of the missionaries and teachers in such schools; therefore, Kroocea, that the Secretary of the Interior be requesed to inform the House if any such order exists, and so the reasons therefor, and under what authority of a wuch order was issued.

The truth is that the original order on this subject states, as far back as Dec. 14, 1886; "In all schools conducted by missionary organizations it is required that all instruction shall be given in the English language." The next order was that of Feb. 2, 1897;

The rule applies to all schools on Indian reservation whether they be dovernment or mission schools. Instruction of the indians in the verticular is not of no use to trem, but is detrimental to the cause their education and civilization, and no school will permitted on the reservation in which the English I guage is not exclusively taught.

On the 16th of July attention was again called to this regulation. At the same date a circular was sent to representatives of all societies having contracts with the bureau for the conduct of Indian schools, declaring that "no books in any Indian language must be used or instruction given in that language to Indian pupils in any school where this office has entered into contract for the education of Indians."

It is only just to the Commissioner, however, to point out that the effect of these orders has been much misropresented. They have nothing to do with the preaching of the Gospel in the vernacular. In fact, there was no question as to missionary work in the original plan of an exclusive use of English in the schools, The matter was really introduced twenty years ago by the Peace Commission, containing both soldiers and civilians, in whose report the difference of language was assigned a very promi-nent place among the influences which sepa-rate the white and the Indian from sympathy and a common citizenship. The opinion of and a common citizenship. The opin that Commission is stated very strongly:

In the difference of language to day lies twe-thirds of our frouble. Schools should be established which chit dren should be required to attend, their barbarous dialect should be bioted out and the Rugish language substituted. The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the indians; to but out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations, and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will de this—nothing else will.

mass. Uniformity of inguage will do this—nothing clee will.

The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Friends of the Indians held last autumn at Lake Mohonk, and it was there suggested that the Government's policy hinders the education of native missionuries to proach to adult indians in their own tongue. Members of the bitile Society and of the American Missionary Society, and the missionary at the Rosobud Agency, argued also that the use of the vernacular as a means of interpreting English was very important even to Indian children: that it would take half a century for English to become the language of the red men, and meanwhile the Gospel must be preached; that the order closes the theological schools, since "the vernacular is the only tongue in which theology can be taught to the matives," and that the order closes the theological schools, since "the vernacular is the only tongue in which theology can be taught to the matives," and that the order threw out of use an interlinear reading book of Indian and English prepared by the Interior Department itself.

It is certainly true that as late as 1880 the position now occupied by the Indian Office on this subject had not been fully taken, as will be seen from these regulations then issued:

All instruction must be in English, except in se far as the native innexage of the punis shall be a necessary

All instruction must be in English, except in so far as the native impuage of the pupils shall be a necessary medium for conveying the knowledge of English, and the conversation of and communications between the pupils and with the teacher must be, as far as practicable, in English.

as practicable, in English.

But in 1884 the department issued an order to one school that English only must be taught to Indian youth placed there at the Government expense: "If Dakota or any other language is taught to such children, they will be taken away." After that the present decided policy of the Government was adopted, in accordance with these views of the Commissioner: I am thoroughly convinced that the Indian cannot become a useful citizen, unless he is educated in the English language. The teaching of the savage vernacular is a waste of valuable time.

Thus the arguments for and against the present policy of the Government now stand. I may be positively stated that the existing order may be possitively stated that the existing order applies only to cillidren between the nges of six and sixteen; that missionaries may use the vermentar in religious instructions to adults who do not understand English; that the Bible printed in native languages may also be used. The theory of the Government is that teaching the children their tribal dialect in Government schools is a detriment to the pupils, the schools, and the country.

Governor Bill and the Republican Legis-

From the Troy Press.

It is true that the Legislatures with which Mr. Hill as Governor has had to do have been remarkably formidable. They have been strongly partisan, not only numerically, but of constantly seeking a partisan advantage. Besides, in each House there has been an unusually large number of keen, bright politicians, that never missed an opportunity to put in a stroke of good work for their party. They were not great statesmen, it is true, but they were remarkably clever politicians. They were disposed to do better work for their party than for the people. The interests of the people were secondary to the interests of the party. While this state of affairs made the labor of the Governor much greater, it gave him a certain advantage, for a man always has an adtain advantage, for a man always has an advantage that with ability and fidelity supports the interests of the people at large. Gov. Hill understood this periectly well, and his faith fathe people has made him strong and confident, and his acts have given the people faith in him, as the increasing Democratic majorities have proved. His poley has been so clearly intelligent and patriotic that it has at last drawn to his support to some extent several distinguished gentlemen of the opposition, and their position is a rebuke to the other Republicans that are keenly alive only to the interests of party, and that seem to have supposed that the sole aim of their legislative existence was to "put Gov. Hill in a hole," to use their own expressive language.

Though a strong partisan himself, no Governor has ever been more finithful to the masses of the people. It is that steadfastness to the people that has made him grow stronger and stronger, and more and more satisfactory to the best element probably does not like him in no far as he is a Democrat, but it admires, approves, and supports his sound patriotism and intelligent and ifirm lidelity to the people. vantage that with ability and fidelity supports

We Have Been Fooled Long Enough

Gen. James H. Wilson calls attention to the fact that Canade exports and imports merchandise attrough the ports of the United States, the goods passing through our territory in bond and without the payment of duties. Nominally we enjoy the same privilege in Canada the Washington treaty of 1871); as a matter of fact the right is dealed to the only Americans to whem it is important namely, our lishermen, who might wish to land their catch in Canadian parts for transmission in bond to Boston, New York, or any other American point. Americans may send goods from one point to another in this country, the goods passing through Canada without duties. The reciprocal privilege is denied to the Canadians, and the denial is vigorously on orded in Manitoba. As the one-sided civilege is highly advantageous to the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, and to that end injurious to our own railways. Gen. Wilson proposes to aboin the one-slided privilege. It is rather strange that we grant so much to the Canadians, who give nothing in return and fairly refuse to live up to a treaty agreement. The Canadians have beaten us.

Of course, any Canadian vessel is at liberty to enter our ports to get supplies, then to got ishing, and finally to send its cargo in bond. From the Boston Beacon.

beaten us.

Of course, any Canadian vessel is at liberty to enter our parts to get supplies, then to go fishing, and finally to send its cargo in bond, duty free, from any Casadian bort to New York, where the important trade of fish with the west indies is largely in the kands of Canadians who can often undersell our fishermen and exporters. Salt lish is sent in great quantities from Canadian points to American ports, thence to be exported whenever the observantly arises. This fish does not pay any duty. It has all the advantages of the New York market without bearing the burdens. In return for these favors our fishermen are treated in Canada as if they were lawless intruders. Surely the time has come when our Government should put an end to the favors enjoyed by the Canadians in our country, and the favors should not be renewed until we get in Canada something like equal rights or at least the rights commonly recognized in international law. The Canadians, brilliantly supported by the Foreign Office in London, have fooled us long enough.

No Volunteer this Scason.

From the Boston Evening Transcript Gen. Paine said yesterday that he does not intend to sail the Volunteer this aumer. With her record it would be necessary to keep her worked up to her old-time form, or some day she might set besten, and then people would wonder how it came about.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S FUNERAL. Simple but Impressive Services in the Hall

of the House of Representatives, WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The remains of the late Chief Justice Waite were removed from the family residence on I street to the Capitol at 11:30 this morning. They were socompanied by his relatives, the Associate Justices and their families, the officiating clergymen, officers of the Supreme Court, representatives of different bodies of which the deceased jurist was a member, and many friends. There were no services at the house, and the arrangements were of the simplest and quietest char-The certifie reached the Capitel at noon, and the casket was at once borne into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and placed on a bier in front of the Clerk's desk. It was preceded by the Episcopal clergymen-Bishop Paret, and Drs. Leonard, Mott, and Bodine-clad in their white surplices, the Justices of the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, acting as honorary pall bearers. The easket, which was borne by employees of the Supreme Court, was covered with black cloth, and was tastefully adorned with crossed palm branches, bound together with a knot of white lilies. The members and friends of the afflicted family, the wives and families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the colored family servants, followed close behind the

The galleries of the House were filled with

family servants, followed close behind the casket.

The galleries of the House were filled with spectators. Over each doorway were heavy draperies of black, and the folds of the American flag which hangs over the Speaker's chair wore caught up with bows of black. The space is front of the Clerk's desk was reserved for the relatives and friends of the deceased jurist, the President and his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the funeral committees of Congress. Sonator Ingalls occupied a chair to the right of Speaker Carlisle. The regents of the Smithsenian Institution, the Judges of the Court of Caims and of the Supreme Court of Caims and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the District Commissioners, the members of the United States Supreme Court and of the Department of Justice, and many members of the bar of the Supreme Court entered unannounced and were escorted to seats upon the floor.

A few minutes before noon Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Bayard, entered the Excentive gallery of the House, both halies being dressed in black. Soon alterward the President and his Cabinet were announced. Every member of the Cabinet was present, and with them came Gen. Sheridan, who was chail in this meame Gen. Sheridan, who was chail in this work was read by Bishop Paret, the music being rendered by a choir of sixteen voices to an organ accompaniment. At the conclusion of the sorvices the casket was borne from the chamber and taken to the railrond station. The innersh train, which left at 2 P. M., is composed of eight conclus. The first was occupied by Passenger Agent Parke of the Pennsylvania road; the second by the finnily and friends of the dead Chief Justice. Then came the Pullman sleeper "Tyrol," occupied by the Justices of the Supreme Court and its officers. Following this was the dining car, and then the drawing room car "Soudan," carrying the Hennes of the cars composing the train was draped.

A telegram from St. Louis announced that the train bearing Mrs. Waite arrived in St. Louis t

FLOWERS FOR EASTER.

Prices but Slightly Affected by Bad Weather -The Show in Fourteenth Street.

The florists have suspended in their windows the customary big Easter egg, done in carnations, to remind people that the Feast of Flowers is at hand. Despite the destructive effects of the blizzard and of the "backward" weather of the present week flowers are easily obtainable, and prices are not going to be higher than they usually are at this season. People who bought flowers last week may think differently when they come to compare the prices of their Easter purchases with these that prevailed then, but the florists say that the market was then overstocked with flowers of every kind, and great quantities were almost

of every kind, and great quantities were almost given away. This explains why roses that sold a week ago at 50 cents now command from 75 cents to \$1, and why lilies of every variety have about doubled in price.

In the costlier varieties the florists are dividing with buyers the losses caused by had weather, and the beautiful Baroness Rothschild roses now selling for \$9 will be sold next week at an advance of only \$1.

Smilax continues the leading feature in floral decration. There is no bing novel in designs, and the orders thus far places do not include any calling for an unusually claborate display. The flower peddlers in Fourteenth street now are a sight. Many of them carry all their stock on boards in their arms or in baskets. They saunter through the crowd poking roses and violets and lilles into the faces of passers by, and whenever some one stops to buy there is a blockade of travel. There are some stationary and whenever some one stops to buy there is a blockade of travel. There are some stationary dealers along the street, too. At one corner yesterday a space of 300 square feet on the sidewalk was covered with blooming plants in nots and boxes. All the colors of a gorgeous garden were there, and they discounted even the brilliant gowns and bonnets of the women who stopped to look and buy. There was a great display of Easter tilles.

Co ered Recruits to the Democratic Party. Mr. T. McCants Stewart, a colored lawyer and erator, has joined the Twentieth Ward Democratic Association. He made a rousing speech when he was introduced to his fellow members on Tuesday night, in which he said colored man labored under the disadvantage of being considered a political monstresity when he became a Democrat. It was natural when he became a Democrat. It was natural for him to be a Democrat. He was not standing alone. T. Thomas Fortune was a Democrat, and George T. Downing of Ohio was making speeches for the Democratic party in Rhode Island. The colored people had reached the point where not only had the shackles of slavery been broken, but also the shackles of the mind. Mr. Stewart said that he did not take much stock in Magwannys. A white Republican's handshake to a colored Democrat was cold and flatby, but the handshake of a white Democrat was lirm and hearty.

The Census of Fashienable Society in New York City.

From an Interview with Mr. Ward McAllister in the Tribune. There are only about 400 people in tashionable New York society. If you go outside that number you strike people who are either not at case in a bailcom, or else make other people not at case. Of course there are any number of the most cultivated and highly respectable, even distinguished, people cutaids of fash-ionable society. When we give a large ball like the last New Year's ball for 800 guests, we go outside of the exclusive fashionable set, and invite professional medoctors, lawyers, editors, artists, and the like. But the day when fortunes admitted men to excussive society has gone by. Now with the rapid growth of riches, milliensires are too common to receive much deference, a fortune of a militen is only respectable poverty. So we have to draw social boundaries on another basis; old connections, gentis breeding, perfection in all the requisite accomplishments of a gentleman, elegant eleure, and an unstallied private reputation count for

Another World Blunder.

From the Hart ford Times. A European correspondent recently sent to be New York World a sketch of Melasonier and a postrait from which a cut was made. A Bridgeport corr spondent sent about the same time a portrait and savich of one Mr. Thompsen, whose chief claim to celebrity was that he had reached his Olst year. He was to have and a reception, and the pertrait and sketch were to have been printed in the World the following day blizzard however, upost the arrangements and Mr. Thompson's friends were much astonished last Sunday to find his portrait right in the middle of the Meissonler article, with the name of the great painter under it.

Honesty has Some Show at a Horse Race, From the Brooklyn Citizen. Veracity won at Nottingham yesterday, but

Another Accusation Against Truck Brivers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, I wish you would call the attention of the authorities to Frimary School No. 41. Greenwich avenue, whose children are not roperly protected while going to and from the sobe properly protected while going to and from the school. I have seen with my own eyes children almost run over at the creesing of Charles street and Greanwich avenue, when attempting to cross back and fortis avenue, when attempting to cross back and fortis avenue, when attempting to cross back and fortis avenue, the course of the course o

DEATH OF HENRY I. PIERREPONE

A Man Whose Wentth Grew With the Wentth of Brooklin. Henry E. Pierrepont of Prooklyn dled a Il o'clock yesterday morning. He contracts a cold which developed into presimenta with he was attending meetings of the hepothy Trust Company and of the Greenwood Cemetery Company on March 14. Itla health ha been remarkably good all his his. he was a small man with bright eyes and ruddy cheeks He was born on Aug. 8, 1808, in the old pont mansion, 1 Pierrepont place, in which h lived and died, and which is said to have been the headquartors of Gen. Washington during the battle of Long Island. His father w Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont, from Huguen Dutch, and New England stock. The elder Pierrepont acquired much real estate in Brook-lyn, which became immensely valuable, and also 500,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State, some of which still belongs to his descendants. Henry E., the oldest son, served early in life on a committee of citizens appointed to prepare a plan of streets and suares, and he continued ever afterward to take a active part in all enterprises which have marked Brooklyn's marvellous growth. He was one of the organizers of the Greenwood Cemetry Association, its first Vice-President and second President. He was a direct descendant of Cornelius Dickson Hoaglandt, who ran the first ferry across the river from the foot of fulton street to Peek slip in 1638, and he took part is the development of the present terry system. He was one of the founders and directors of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the Home Life Insurance Company, and he assisted in founding the Brooklyn Hospital, the Brooklyn Orphea Asylum, the Church Charly Feundation, the Academy of Music, and the Brooklyn Club, of which latter he was the first President. He was also a patron of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Boclety, and the Long Island Historical Society. He managed the real estate and finances of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church for twenty-three years, and was a trustee of the Episcopal Fund and of the property of the Diocese of Long Island. One of Mr. Pierresont's most important enterprises was the secavation of Furman street at the foot of the bluff, which makes Brooklyn Heights, the building of a massive wall, and the inving out of valuable dock property slong the river front. He never held any public office. He was traquently urged to become a candidate for Mayer, but could never be induced to do so, in 1841 he married Anna Maria, a daunther of Peier Augustus Jay. He had six children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, survive him. The funeral will take place a senior warden for several years. descendants. Henry E., the oldest son, servel early in life on a committee of citizens ap-

MR. BAUM CALLS IT CONSPIRACY. Charges of a Very Serious Nature Multiply Against Him.

The Rev. Henry Mason Baum, rector of the Episcopal church of New Rochelle and editor of the Church Review, who was arrested on Tuesday and charged with larceny by Arthur Waldradt of the firm of C. F. Roper & Co., printers, was arraigned before Justice Duffy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Baum said that it was a conspiracy to ruin his

Mr. Waldradt told Judge Duffy that Mr. Baum owed him \$2,245, and that he had given him as collateral \$30,000 worth of stock in the Church collateral \$30,000 worth of steck in the Church Press Company, which turned out to be worthless. He said that he was not the only person that had been victimized by Mr. Baum, and that, among others, he could mention Blahop Potter, who had been subparenced but had not been able to come. An adjournment was asked for and granted until Tuesday atternoon in the Hariem Police Court.

J. G. Geddes, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who claims to have once been a partner of Mr. Baum, showed to a reporter a letter which he said he would produce in evidence. It was from Edward Bansford, who he said was a minister at Brunswick. Ga. Mr. Ransford claimed to have been swindled by Baum in the most barefaced manner, and to have recovered a part of his money through the intervention of H. M. Bergham and a lawyer named Grey of 122 Broadway and a detective. The letter alleged that the Rev. Dr. Madison, the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, and the Rev. Bevorley Betts of Jannica. L. L. were among Baumis victims. Mr. Geddes also exhibited a written statement from the Rev. Beverley Betts, alleging that in 1885 Baum borrowed \$300 from him on the representation that he was about to receive \$5,000, and that all he and ever been able to get in return was some worthless stock.

It is said that Mr. Baum is a son-in-law of Biance Stewart of Pennsylvania, whose moner, it is alleged, has been running the Review. Press Company, which turned out to be worth-

A JUKY FOR PITMAN.

He Will Plead Insunity as a Defence for

Killing his Daughter. A jury was obtained yesterday after three days' efforts in the case of Francis W. Pitman. who is on trial for his life before Recorder Smyth in the General Sessions, for the murder of his daughter, Rachel E. Pitman, whom he stabbed three times fatally with a leg of a rusty compass on Aug. 4 last, at their home, 88 Jackson street. The defence is insanity. Alhim or consult him. Pi'man listens to the e.

amination of talesmen with the keenost and most intelligent interest. A new panel of nurors was examined yester-day, Most of the talesmen asked to be excused, Many talesmen who were a symmetry were proper Many taleamen who were examined were projudiced against the defence of insanity, a few were exposed to capital puntsiment, and several testified that they had arrived at a fixed opinion from reading the newspapers. The trial will be begun with the address to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald at 11 A. W. today. A. M. to-day.

SUNBEAMS.

-Here's an item from a Maine newspaper that ought to be of great interest to book agents in that section: "There is not a dog owned in Fairfield Centre, nor within a mile of the place." -Officer Orguello of the Los Angeles police

carries a lass, and he finds it of great assistance in catching tramps who may desire to evade him and the all which awaits the captured tramp in that city. -Senator Hawley's paper, the Courant of Hartford, denies that the Senator has a \$10,000 violin.
"Mr. R. D. Hawley of this city." says the Courant, " has noted collection of violins, including several whose value approaches the figure mentioned. The inventor

of the paragraph mixed the Hawleys up." -A new and acceptable present for a man who will persist in punch brewing or making is a punch set. It is a solid oak tray, in the centre of which is a sumbler set beneath a lemon squeezer worked by a high handle. At one side of the tray is a silver stand for two

bottles, and on the other side a sugar bowl. -Twenty-two years ago Evander Cameron of Toulon, Tenn., wanted to marry Mary Baynes, and she wanted to marry him. He was 50 and she was 20. Papa Baynes said "no." and so the faithful lovers waited, and waited, and a few days ago the old man relented, and Evander, aged 52, and Mary, aged 42, were married. It looks a little as if Evander was not unlike the bird whose name rhymes with his.

—A Maine fishing schooner, the Josephine

Swanton, while anchored off New Ledge the other day. was struck by a big black whale. It was seen first some distance from the vessel, and evidently saw the so for it dived, and shortly afterward came up with a crash against her bottom, raising the stern six feet clear of the water, knocking down the crew who were on deck, and shaking overything up in a very startling fas -Dr. James G. Hyndman of the Ohlo Med-

ical College says that a Catholic priest of Cincinnati came to him to be treated for throat trouble. The Dec-tor alvised him to let his heard grow. He did so, and the throat trouble ceased; but some of his superiors ob-jected to the idea of a priest wearing a beard, and so he was obliged to tay his case before the authorities in Rome, with a detailed statement from the Doctor, and

hen he was permitted to wear his whiskers. -R. J. Tenny recently died in Los Angeles, Cal, and this is the story the California papers tell of him: "He was living with his grandmother in East Galway, this State, and went West to better his condition. He got work in Les Angeles, slept on a bench in the shop to save rent, and went without sufficient food in order to save enough money to send to his aged and helpless grandmother in the East. He denied himself too much.

and died the other day of actual starvation. ...The family of a Georgian were awakened the other night by a great noise under the house, which shook violently. At first they were sure that an earth-quake was in progress, but investigation with a lantern showed that a cow was under the house. How she got showed that a cow was under the nouse. How she got there was a mystery, as she could not stand upright. It was her horns and back that made the noise and shook the house. The householder bad to get a pick and spain and dig a ditch, in which the cow walked out.

-A physician writes in a medical journal that he learned how to get cinders or other substances that he issued how to get cinders or other aubstances out of the sey from an engineer on whose iscomotive he was riding. The Doctor get a cinder in his eye and be gan to rub it. "Let that eye alone and rub the ether." said the engineer. The doctor [paid no attention. "Bo as I tell you," said the engineer, "and you'll have it out is two minutes." The doctor obeyed, rubbed the well eye, and in a moment the einder was lying en his obset. He says that the treatment never falls, where the substance has not out into the eyeball.